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To the Patrons of the National Register, and the American Public in general.

Mr. JAMES COCHRAN, the late publisher of this work, having found it inconvenient to attend to that branch of the establishment, transferred it to his brother, Mr. George Cochran. This latter gentleman has sold it to the subscriber, as will appear by the subjoined assignments; and the subscriber has sold two-thirds of it to Messrs. LAWRENCE & WILSON, the gentlemen by whom it has been lately printed. The Editor remains the same; and the NATIONAL REGISTER will henceforth be printed and published by the firm of Lawrence, Wilson, & Co. by whom, also, printing of every description will be neatly and promptly executed, at their office, on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets west. The claims of the present proprietors to subscriptions are effective from the date of the transfer by the late proprietor, Mr. MEAD, to Mr. James Cochran; that is to say, from the 1st day of July, 1818. Subscribers are, therefore, respectfully requested to make no payment therefor except unto the present proprietors, or to an agent or agents specially authorized by them, of which due notice will always be given.

This arrangement has been made with a fixed determination to pursue the publication of the NATIONAL REGISTER in an improved manner, in order to meet the wishes of its numerous subscribers, and to render it worthy of increased and universal patronage.

A print like this, obviously offers many advantages not afforded by the ordinary journals of the day. It contains no advertisements, and is consequently a convenient book, calculated for future

usefulness as well as for present information: it is published weekly; the postage is, of course, light: it will discuss questions in politics, in morals, in natural philosophy; with diffidence, it is true; but, nevertheless, with firmness and candor, and with a sincere desire to ascertain the truth; it will, therefore, be a source of real knowledge: its style shall always be pure, if not brilliant; and it will be the study of the Editor so to conduct it, as to preserve accuracy of language and clearness of expression in relation to all subjects on which he writes, and to explain what may be obscure in the productions of other pens, whether selected or communicated for publication: it will include all authentic public documents, foreign and domestic; and will be, of course, a ready remembrancer to the politician and the statesman: it will contain an account of the proceedings of Congress, not merely in a *journalized*, but in an *historical*, form; and it will, occasionally, offer to the reader literary criticisms, with a view to the formation of a cultivated American taste in literature. In fine, whatsoever might be rationally expected of a really national paper, will be attempted to be accomplished in the pages of this REGISTER; and the countenance of all men of education, of liberal minds, and of patriotic sentiments, in every part of the United States, is most respectfully solicited for its support.

JAMES C. DUNN.

City of Washington, }
Nov. 7, 1818.

I hereby relinquish all my right, title, claim, and interest, in and to the above bill of sale [from Joel K. Mead to Jas. Cochran] of the establishment called the "National Register," unto Mr. George Cochran, in consideration of his having paid me dollars current money.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) JAMES COCHRAN. [Seal.]

Be it remembered, That, on this 29th day of October, A. D. 1818, for and in consideration of the payment of five notes of hand, drawn by James Cochran, &c. &c. I have assigned, transferred, sold, and set over, and I do hereby assign, transfer, set over, and sell, to James C. Dunn, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, all right, title, and claim, in and to the establishment of the "National Register," in as full and complete a manner as it has been sold and transferred by the within bill of sale, by Joel K. Mead to James Cochran, and by him, the said James Cochran, to me, together with all the appertinences thereunto belonging; hereby relinquishing to the said James C. Dunn all and every interest and right which I may in any manner have unto the same.

Witness my hand and seal, the day and year first above written. (Signed) GEO. COCHRAN. [Seal.]

OBSERVATIONS

On the propriety of a Farmer living on the produce of his own land, by JAMES TILTON, M. D.

Bellevue, (near Wilmington, Del.) }
December 25, 1812. }

DEAR SIR,—I have to beg your pardon for omitting so long to contribute to the useful labors of your agricultural society. In return for my negli-

gence, I propose to entertain you with a subject entirely new. Multitudes of writers instruct us how to raise corn, cattle, &c. but I find none of modern date, who inform the farmer how to live, to the greatest advantage, on the produce of his plantation. I shall attempt this interesting subject, with this single apology, that I hope you will not accuse me of vanity or egotism, from the frequent reference to myself; since I declare to you, that my object is to convince my fellow farmers, the opinions and advice I give, are as practicable as they are reasonable and profitable. Indeed, I cannot communicate ideas, that have been strongly impressed upon my mind, better than by interweaving some history of my domestic economy, since I became a farmer, together with the advantages resulting.

When I resolved to retire to my little plantation of about sixty acres, it was natural to cast about amongst agricultural authorities for advice and instruction. As remarked above, I found many to advise me in the production of grain, stock, &c. but Virgil alone how to eat and drink. Besides regarding his Georgics as a standard of agricultural science at this day, I was led to consider Eclogues as recommending agricultural life, from the superior capacity of enjoyment it gave to its votaries above all other employments; and, at the same time, as recommending it to husbandmen, to avoid the anxieties of the day and live upon the produce of their own farms. The beauties of the poet are, in my opinion, surpassed by the wisdom of the philosopher. In that memorable invitation of his friend to a supper, hear him sing!

—sunt nobis mitia pomæ
Cæcæ, melle molles, et pressi copia lactis.

The literal translation we used to make of this bill of fare at grammar school, was, *we have mellow apples, boiled chestnuts, and a plenty of cards and cream.* A scholar might be written on this single text. I will only remark, that Virgil wrote at the most luxurious epoch of the Roman empire, when the luxury and extravagance of that people surpassed every thing that ever happened before or since; and yet this sage patriot advises, in a manner the most persuasive and delightful, to live on home produce. In his bill of fare no foreign luxury is mentioned, but only the delicious productions of Mantua.

Have we not occasion of similar advice in our days? And oh, my friend, that we could employ the same influence! for the best classics agree, that Mecænas, the proud minister of the powerful Augustus, thought himself honored by Virgil's invitation.

Independence has been the theme of descent from the days of 1766 to this time. During the revolution, independence of government, or self-government, as it was emphatically styled, was the rage, from Georgia to Maine. At present, an equal zeal appears for independence in our clothing. And yet, strange to tell, few or none of us think of eating and drinking independently. Is it not a thousand times more ridiculous to send to the East or West Indies for breakfast and supper, than to Europe for clothing? It would seem as if we were so constituted as to admit but one subject at a time, into our heads, and that one of dire necessity. We are compelled to make our own clothes; and Providence may, in compassion to our weakness, by cutting us off from foreign luxuries, oblige us to eat our own better victuals. All good men like Virgil, will be forward and early in

promoting a reformation, equally important in private economy and public policy.

Whatever apology the inhabitants of cities and towns may have, for their obstinate adherence to tea, coffee, &c. surely farmers have none. Their farms furnish much better food, and at a cheaper rate. How then are we to estimate the folly of crossing the ocean, at an expense so hazardous and incalculable, for the sole purpose of indulging in articles universally admitted to be injurious to health and destructive of property? A Chinese would give ten breakfasts of tea for one of milk. An American farmer purchases tea, at a great expense, when he might have plenty of milk and other good things for nothing. Which of these characters discovered the wise dictates of native instinct; and which shows us the degeneracy of infatuation?

But a gentleman farmer has plenty of revenues, and may live as he lists and do as he likes, will answer me, that I reason like an attorney on one side, regardless of the good sense and general information of my fellow citizens. I, in that case, reply, that I acknowledge myself an attorney upon one side, and the general information of my fellow citizens; and, therefore, do not hesitate to state my arguments with confidence and energy, against a peculiar infatuation. And if called upon to account for it, I answer, that when we were British colonists, we were taught to drink tea, coffee, rum, &c. and to indulge in a variety of foreign luxuries, in subservency to their carrying trade. They did not encourage the like among their own people. The policy of the British was to favor the use of their own malt liquors and other domestic productions, and to prohibit rum, even of their own colonies; and tea and coffee were duties and regulated in such manner, that the use of them was very limited, among farmers at least. They thought it more expedient to send them to us; and would fain have made us pay duty upon them, besides freight and other charges. This gave occasion to our disunion; and considering we had spirit and energy enough to separate from so unjust a nation of farmers, I appeal to the good sense of my countrymen, if it is not very astonishing, that it has never yet occurred to us, to abandon the vicious and injurious habits imposed upon us by mercantile intrigues. It might well have been expected that we should have felt some resentment at the means employed, as well as the measures of government, for enslaving us. But strange to tell, from the day of our severance to this time, we have consumed their teas with apparent delight.

But my plan may be further criticised, by asking how do you entertain your friends without tea or coffee? I answer, that I do not own either tea cups or saucers, and yet I am at no loss to entertain my friends agreeably. My dinner is not very different from that of other folks. Breakfast and supper I eat out of soup plates. Supper is the principal meal of entertainment; and with the best fruits of the season, with and without cooking, bread, butter, cheese, &c. I can make a handsomer display, and furnish a more delicious and salutary aliment than with tea and coffee. Old and young never fail to commend these repasts. It must be confessed, however, the more advanced in years frequently remark, that, however they now and then relish a feast of this sort, they are very reluctant to relinquish their old habits. But I have the satisfaction to observe, that all my younger brethren and sisters, who are less corrupted by fashion and habit, do not hesitate to declare their



willingness to give up their tea and coffee, every day, for a *Virgilian supper*.

But what are the advantages of this *Virgilian economy*? I answer, many. In a political point of view, it gives us independence. This requires no demonstration. It also saves many lives; for since my residence at and near Wilmington, more fine young men of the borough have died, in the West India trade, than from any other cause whatever.

As to expense, besides the tea and china-ware, the time and maintenance of one person about a house is nearly saved, from the washing and piddling which these frivolous trinkets require.

In point of health, if you will indulge me talking about myself, as a familiar example, I will inform you how I profited by Virgil's advice. When I resided at Dover, in a flat country and vapid atmosphere, the faculty advised me to *live above the climate*. Besides my meridian before dinner, I generally drank wine in the afternoon. All would not do. I was obliged to fly for my life to this hilly country. While I resided in Wilmington, I continued my usual habits. Soon afterward I was attacked by the gout, and had regular fits for some years. Since I became a farmer and indulged the *Virgilian economy*, I have never had the gout. For more than twelve years I have been free from this scourge of intemperance. Although I am now on the wrong side of sixty years of age, my feet have recovered their tone and hardihood: I can walk and ride and do manual labor as well as ever I could. The trimming of my orchards is an amusement reserved for my own hands; for I would not be hired to let an awkward fellow spoil my fruit trees. I never learned to reap or mow; but I can shock wheat or make hay with any body. Besides, I am chief gardener in a lot of two acres. My local situation precludes me from extensive professional duties; but such as fall to my lot are not neglected. All this too without any self-denial, so great as might be imagined: for although I have quit the use of wine, along with other foreign luxuries, I indulge in a cheering glass of spirit and water, once or twice a day. For this purpose, I prefer good rye whiskey or high proof apple brandy; for I scorn to go abroad for any thing that I can get better at home.

Are not these advantages worthy of communication to my brother farmers? Is there a man among you that duly estimates a cheerful and vigorous old age, free from pain and decrepitude, who would think these blessings dearly purchased by taking Virgil's advice, to *live on the produce of his own farm*?

It would take up too much time and space to be particular as to the seat of my family. Suffice it to observe, that if any of them go from home, a few days, they rejoice on returning to their domestic fare; and I have never known a person yet, who had once lived with me, that objected to returning and living with me again, on account of the well known family economy.

By living on the produce of our farms, I would not wish to be understood as excluding all trade and commerce. Individuals may exchange, and states and nations trade, to advantage. But these abstract ideas are very different from the habitual folly of our country. Trade should be encouraged when advantageous; but a commerce that is injurious ought to be repressed. The different states of the union might exchange commodities to great advantage, even in articles of diet.

These should be regarded as domestic produce; and ought certainly to be preferred to those of foreign growth. There is a wide distinction to be taken between sending to New England for *coddish*, and sending to China for *tea*. The same may be said of bringing *rice* from Carolina, and *rum* from the West Indies. Having a continent of our own, if domestic commerce were duly cultivated, we should have occasion for but few articles from the eastern continents. As no tin has been discovered in America we ought to import it from England or elsewhere, as we can get it most conveniently. But certainly the importation of iron ought to be discouraged.

You will perceive that I have advocated a general proposition, that of living on domestic fare, in preference to foreign luxury. Much might be added in detail, on the subject of frugal, healthful, and independent living. Your treatise on brown biscuit is an excellent specimen of this sort. Although I commenced the use of biscuit along with my husbandry, you have taught me to make it better than I used to do. My present composition is two parts of ship stuff, and one of common flour. The bakers inform me, a little flour is necessary to the due consistence or tenacity of the dough. Well baked biscuit of this sort, with boiled milk, being always ready, I find biscuit a great accommodation to a family. I commonly break my biscuit in a wooden mortar, which I happened to have for shop use. A friend of mine, who had lost his teeth, took occasion to observe one day at breakfast, that he found my mortar the best substitute for teeth he had ever discovered. I mention these little circumstances with a view to remove all possible objections to a form of bread that is equally frugal, healthful, and delicious.

Regarding this essay as fundamental on the subject of independent living, if well received by your society, it may give encouragement to numberless details, all tending to show the wide distinction between good living and fine or fashionable: a distinction, which, if generally and well understood, would be of immense consequence to society at large.

With respect, I am, dear sir,

Your friend and humble servant,

JAMES TILTON

Richard Peters, Esq.

President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

For the National Register.

LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER IX.

Bankruptcy, what it is, as distinguished from mere Insolvency.—Utility of Bankrupt Laws, doubtful. Bankrupt Law of the United States in 1800. English Bankrupt Law.

BANKRUPTCY is to be distinguished from *insolvency* in this; that the former relates to broken traders only, whilst the latter has reference to any person in the community who is indebted more than he is able to pay. Ever since the formation of civil society there have been insolvent laws, either special or general. They are rendered indispensable by the vicissitudes to which human life is subject. Were not those who, from impru-

dence or misfortune, become unable to satisfy the demands of their creditors, to find relief in an arbitrary enactment of the legislature, they would so multiply that they would become dangerous to the state; and, from mere desperation, overturn the established order of things. Bankruptcy is insolvency in a more limited sense; and, in the early stages of trade and commerce, was punished with great severity. The etymology of the word describes, very distinctly, the idea of criminality which was affixed to it. It is derived from *bancus* or *banque*, the table or counter of a tradesman, and *ruptus*, broken, denoting thereby one whose shop or place of trade is broken or gone; though others rather choose to adopt the French word *route*, a trace or track; a bankrupt, say they, being one who has removed his *banque*, leaving but a trace behind. In short, a bankrupt, according to the old legal vocabulary, meant a *runaway dealer in money or merchandise*. The title of the first English statute concerning this offence, passed in the reign of Henry VIII. was entitled "against such persons as do make bankrupt," and is a literal translation of the French idiom, *qui font banque route*. Laws on this subject were, in the first instance, designed for the punishment of such traders as, by carrying on business in society, had gained the confidence and trust of the community, and then, abusing the confidence and trust reposed in them, ran off and cheated individuals of their cash or property.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that all those who were bankrupt, were not really criminal; but that some of them, being unfortunate in their speculations, fled solely to escape punishment, which, from the imperfection of the laws in this respect in former times, must have been extremely grievous; and, in all probability, there was little or no discrimination between those who became defaulters by design, and those who failed from unforeseen and unavoidable accidents.

As trade and commerce increased, better maxims prevailed; and bankrupt laws have become, in our days, a refuge to the honest debtor, a terror, in some sort, to the fraudulent squanderer of other men's substance, and a protection to the confiding creditor. Still, however, there are weighty objections to them; for they favor a particular class of citizens; and the legal process necessary to the attainment of the benefit of those laws is dilatory, and is sometimes pernicious to the person who trusts and to the person who is trusted.

An honest unfortunate bankrupt may be considered as a ward, whose affairs, for a time, are put under a friendly guardianship, for the purpose of preventing further injury to those to whom he is indebted. A fraudulent bankrupt may be also

regarded as a ward, whose affairs are likewise put in guard, not from friendship, but to prevent his swindling those whom he owes. In either of these cases the property of the delinquent goes into the hands of commissioners, who are in a great measure sheltered by law from immediate pressure for payment of dividends; and who, upon various pretexts, may procrastinate the payment until the receipt of the sum to be distributed to each creditor is no longer an object; until, in fact, the creditor may have become bankrupt himself, removed from the vicinity, or have died. In each of these cases the dilatoriness of settlement under the bankrupt law would be as injurious as the delay of payment by the debtor himself; and the funds would become greatly diminished, as the expense of proceedings in every case must be defrayed out of the produce of the bankrupt's effects. On the whole, however, we are persuaded that a well regulated system of bankruptcy is salutary among a commercial people; and we think so, chiefly because, if insolvent laws alone are to prevail, they are fruitful of clandestine conveyances of property, dishonest trusts, and countenance a moral perfidy which is destructive of that liberal faith in the probity of mankind which is essential to an extensive trade.

The power, with which Congress is invested by the 4th clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States,* was exercised, for the first time, on the 4th of April, 1800.† The act was limited, by its 64th section, to the 21st of April, 1806; but it was repealed by the act of the 19th of December, 1803.‡ The commissions issued under it, however, have not been entirely closed up to this day.

The classes upon whom the bankrupt law of 1800 was operative, were few. It was confined to "merchants, or other persons, residing within the United States, actually using the trade of "merchandise, by buying and selling in gross, or "by retail, or dealing in exchange, or as a banker, broker, factor, underwriter, or marine insurer." The farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, were, of course, excluded. This exclusion, no doubt, led to the speedy repeal of the act; for these latter classes would certainly look with no favorable eye on a law intended merely for the benefit of so comparatively small a portion of the community, and which tended to protect that small portion from the excess of penury, arising from misfortune, with which the majority of the people were still left to struggle. Under the act of 1800, if the nett produce of the

* See page 64, vol. 1, Laws U. S. revised edition.

† See page 320, vol. 3, Laws U. S. revised edition.

‡ See page 560, vol. 3, Laws U. S. revised edition.

debtor's property afforded a dividend of 50 per cent. he was allowed to retain 5 per cent. on the amount, provided that allowance did not exceed 500 dollars; and if the dividends amounted to 75 per cent. the debtor was entitled to receive 10 per cent. or not exceeding 800 dollars; but if the nett proceeds of his effects would not pay 50 per cent. to his creditors, the bankrupt was not allowed more than 300 dollars. Fraud was to be punished by imprisonment, not less than one, nor more than ten, years; and if perjury was added to fraud, by not less than two, and not more than ten, years imprisonment.

The repealed law of the United States, with respect to bankruptcy, was, generally speaking, framed from the British statutes which relate to the same subject; but these statutes extend to more classes of persons than the act of Congress did, and are, at the same time, more penal in their enactments. In England, the bankrupt, upon his examination, is bound, *on pain of death*, to make a full discovery of his estate and effects, and how he has disposed of them, &c. Bankers, bakers, brewers, brokers, brick makers, butchers, carpenters (buying timber and materials to carry on trade,) clergymen trading, clothiers, coal-dealers, dyers, factors, farmers (if they are potatoe-merchants,) goldsmiths, iron-manufacturers, members of parliament, milliners, nailors, pawnbrokers, plumbers, salesmen, scribes, shoemakers, smugglers, tanners, and vintners (being wine merchants,) may all avail themselves of the benefits of the provisions of the statutes of bankruptcy in England, where judicial decisions appear to have carried the law of bankrupt to the highest degree of refinement. At the first session of the fifteenth Congress an effort was made to re-establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; but the attempt failed. It will, perhaps, be renewed in the second session of the same Congress; for the trading classes of the community are, at this time, very anxious for the passage of a law to that effect.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

LOTTERIES

Great excitement has for some time past existed on the subject of the Medical Science Lottery, now drawing in this city. In consequence of some publications in one of the papers, strong suspicions were raised respecting the fairness of the manner of drawing, and imputations were circulated which affected the character of individuals who were employed in that business. During the last session of the mayor's court, the grand jury, among other things, were charged to inquire into the subject of lotteries, and the result of their investigation, we understand, was, the finding bills against a number of lottery insurers, and a bill against the printer in whose paper the charge of misconduct in the drawing of the Me-

dical Science Lottery was first made. The several cases were postponed for trial to the next term of the court, and, of course, it would be improper, if we were otherwise disposed, to make any remarks upon them.

When the grand jury were about closing their business, they drew up and presented to the court the result of their enquiries regarding the general practices pursued at the drawing of Lotteries, and particularly that above mentioned. We have thought proper to publish the substance of the most material statements contained in it.

After a suitable introduction the grand jury say—That they have received no evidence that any fraudulent conduct could be justly imputed to the managers, or clerks, of any of the lotteries denominated Medical Science Lotteries; but it appeared that persons, whom they could not reward as authorized by law, have prepared the numbers, blanks, and prizes, for the wheels, and acted as substitutes for the managers in drawing the lotteries—that tickets appear to have been drawn in an irregular or careless manner, chiefly in drawing more than one number at one time, and delivering them to a manager or substitute previously to a call of either of them; that this has also happened at the wheel containing blanks and prizes—that tickets belonging to the wheel have frequently been found on the floor of the room where the lotteries were drawn, and, in a former class of this lottery, as many as ten numbers were found in a crack of the floor, on the last day of drawing—that it appears to have been the practice in all these lotteries to count before the last day's drawing the number of blanks and prizes remaining in the wheels, and to supply the deficiency that might be discovered—that it appeared that the managers had neglected their duty in not collecting proofs for prosecution of ensurers on tickets contrary to the law.

They then proceed to remark on the evil effects of the practice of insurance; expressing the opinion that to its extensive operation may be ascribed a large portion of the pauperism of the city; declaring their fears, that the existing laws are insufficient to prevent its being carried on; and conclude by respectfully recommending the subject to legislative consideration.

ON THE FUR TRADE.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The importance of this trade has not been sufficiently estimated by the American government. The English have always seen its value. They have aided their subjects in carrying it on, and have made it a means of individual wealth, and of national power. The Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies, protected by the English government, have carried down the St. Lawrence the furs of the Missouri and Mississippi; Montreal has flourished upon a commerce which belongs to St. Louis; and the British traders have acquired for their government the command of all the savages of the North American continent.

The Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies, for a long time enemies and rivals to each other, are now reported to be united under the direction of earl Selkirk. The policy and the enterprise of this chieftain will give a new energy to the united operations of these companies. The seat of their power is at the junction of the Assiniboin and Red river, in latitude 50, and longitude 21,

from Washington city. Here the earl of Selkirk has planted a Scotch colony, built a fort, and established a garrison, and from this point the British traders extend their operations into the territories of the United States; spreading themselves over the head waters of the Mississippi, the river St. Peters, and all that part of the Missouri which lies above the Mandan villages. From these villages to the British establishments on the Assiniboin is but five days travel, and a constant communication is kept up between them as well by the Moose river as by the trading path which goes over land.

The Moose river, a water of lake Assiniboin, here takes its rise within one mile of the Missouri river. Rising in the rocky mountains, in latitude 44, in the parallel of the falls of St. Anthony, the Missouri runs to the northeast for one thousand two hundred miles, as if going to Hudson's Bay, when, having reached the interior of the north American continent, and gained a latitude farther north than the head of the Mississippi, then suddenly turns to the south, and discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico.

It is at the point of this northern bend that the British traders enter the region of the Missouri, and cut off the American traders from the commerce of the Indians above. Since 1807 they have maintained this advantage. At that period the American traders had gone above, had entered and even crossed the rocky mountains, but the Black Feet Indians were set upon them by the British traders; twenty-seven of their number were killed, and the remainder driven home.

It is also in this bend that the Missouri receives the Yellow Stone; at the mouth of which the American government is now establishing a fort and factory.

The choice of this position is excellent, and the government have been equally fortunate in the choice of the officers who are to maintain it.

The military force will be under the command of colonel Chambers; the Indian department will be under the immediate direction of captain O'Fallon.

Besides the services which will be rendered by these officers with the circle of their duties in counteracting British policy, and attaching the Indians to the American standard, much is expected from their researches into the geography and natural history of the country which they will visit.

The first step towards protecting the American traders in the prosecution of the fur trade, it is hoped, will be followed up by another on the part of the congress, the incorporation of a company to carry it on upon all the waters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Columbia rivers. The citizens of this country forwarded a petition to congress to this effect about three years ago.

From the Western Spy.

New York, 16th June, 1818.

Sir,—The important enterprise sketched in your letter lately received by me from St. Louis, brings to my recollection several facts and occurrences relative to the polar regions of our planet.

You doubtless know the zeal and perseverance with which our countryman, John Churchman, urged to Congress, and to other bodies, the importance of a voyage toward the North Pole. His object was to find the magnetic pole of the earth, which he affirmed to be several degrees from the axis on which it seems to revolve. But he did

not live long enough to prove his doctrine, nor to ascertain the revolutions of his magnetic poles around the two extremities of the globe's axis. I remember him very well. His book is extant.

The departure of the ice in vast masses from the Arctic regions, began to excite general attention in 1805. During that year I investigated the subject, and wrote a memoir upon the Greenland ice which overspread the northern Atlantic ocean and cooled the water and the atmosphere enough to be felt in our climate as far south, at least, as 40° north. I consider the Gulf stream as acting by its current to carry the ice away to the eastward, and by its warmth to melt it. Thereby this marine river saves the bays and harbors of our coast from obstruction and blockade by these congealed masses. This essay, with the testimony of many ship-masters, is registered in the 10th volume of the Medical Repository.

A few evenings ago, captain White, now of New York, told me he had, in the year 1774, penetrated on a whaling expedition as far as 82° 30' north. He was encompassed by floating fields of ice. The water of the ocean frequently curdled or thickened to icy crystals between them. The ship's rudder was unhung and taken on board, as being of no use, and the needle of the compass became torpid or sluggish to such a degree that there was a necessity to shake the card, for rousing and waking it up as it were.

I wish success to the enterprise of the English for visiting once more the high latitudes. It would be gratifying to me that the inhabitants of our continent, which reaches very far to the north, should be foremost in exploring its extent and boundary. Men of ardor in the cause, and of hardy resolution, and of prudent foresight, are the proper persons for engaging in such adventures.

There have been various speculations, on the constitution of the internal nucleus or core of the earth; some considering it as occupied by solid rock, others by water, and others again by fire. Ulysses is represented by Homer as penetrating to the nether abodes by the way of *Cimmeria*; and *Eneus* is said by Virgil to have descended to the lower regions at *Avernus*. Dante has given a map or profile of the spaces between the crust of the globe and its centre of gravity, as an embellishment to his poem *Inferno*.

But all these are visions of the imagination, or fictions of poetry; we stand in need of better information; one actual explorer would be better than a thousand inventors of stories.

How rare and extraordinary would it be to converse with you, on your reappearance from the internal worlds! I told captain Lewis, and captain Riley, on the return of the former from the northwest coast of America, and the latter from the frightful deserts of Africa, that I beheld them as, in some sort, visitors from another sphere; so would you really be after the performance of the project contained in your letter. Adieu and be happy!

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

John Cleves Symmes, Esq.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 20, 1818.

ACCIDENT TO THE MACEDONIAN.

Extract of a letter from a young man on board the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, to a friend in this town, dated November 10.

"It has pleased Divine Providence, the Disposer of all human events, to afflict us with a heavy

misfortune. The particulars, as far as my limited time will allow, I have given below. The scene has left an impression that will never be effaced—and only to Him, who suffers not a sparrow to fall to the ground without his knowledge, and the nautical skill of our commander and officers, is to be attributed that we outlived the storm.

"As you know, we sailed from Boston on Sunday, the 20th September. We enjoyed a fine breeze from the N. W. until Friday, the 25th, when the appearance of the weather indicated a blow; the wind veering round to the S. and E. We were under single reefed topsails all night, and at 8 next morning, (Saturday) we double reefed them and handed the mainsail. At meridian, per observation, we were in lat. 36, 17, lon. 55—Blowing fresh, at 3, P. M. close reefed the topsails, reefed the foresails, handed the mizen top-sail, and housed the topgallant masts. At 4, handed foretopsail and foresail—set the fore and main storm stay sails. At 5, blowing very heavy, handed main top sail and hove to. Wind S. S. E. and a cross, troublesome sea. At 7, P. M. lost a man overboard*—every effort was made to save him, but without effect—at 9, the main storm sail stay gave way, and the sail went to ribbons.

"At this time the sea was making a complete breach over us—all hands at the pumps, hatches battened down. Midnight; no ease for the poor Macedonian, which groans and seems to beg for mercy of Old Boreas. The loud roaring of the sea; the whistling of the wind—the shrill pipes—the orders and counter-orders, and the necessary vociferation of the officers, rendered it a scene calculated to depress the firmest mind.

"At half past 1, A. M. the word was passed, that the mainmast was badly sprung, and the ship making a great deal of water. All the carpenters were employed in fishing and securing the mainmast, which we expected every instant to see going by the board. At half past 3, the fore storm staysail split to pieces, and we were unable to show a rag of canvas. The ship laboring very much, we were compelled to cut away the mizen mast. We cleared the wreck with despatch, and longed most anxiously for day-light, which at last made its appearance. But what a prospect! The sea ran mountains high, and seemed every instant ready to engulf us! Our remaining mast tottered, and appeared at every roll about to fall!

"At this period, word was brought that the seams of the ship were opening fast, and the birth deck covered with water. A consultation was held, whether it was best to heave the fore-castle guns overboard, or cut the masts by the board. The last was concluded on; when, at half past 5, the axe was put to the main-mast, and four incisions made, but a second thought of our worthy commander, stopped any more, and he gave orders to have the topmasts cut away. Volunteers were called for, who cut them away at the imminent hazard of their lives. They carried with them the topgallant-masts, yards, sails, rigging, and every thing else attached to them. We then cut away our lower yards, and nothing remained but the bare stumps of our sprung lower masts and bowsprit—the ship lying a mere hull on the water, and the sea covering us at every surge. What a change from our gallant ship that day week! Wrecks of our pride floating around us, and we ourselves expecting every instant to perish and float with them!

* Wm. Wilkins, captain of the mizen top.

"At 2, P. M. the gale abated, and we were suffered to get some refreshment, after standing the deck wet and hungry near 20 hours. We afterwards turned to, cleared the wreck, and proceeded to get up jury masts. On Tuesday we were able to make sail, stood to the westward, bore away for Norfolk, made the land on the 9th inst. and got into port this day.

"I have delineated to you some of the particulars of this tremendous storm, but only a witness can feel the impression it made."

From the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette.

Mayor's Court,
City of Philadelphia. }

Commonwealth, }
vs. } Misdemeanor.
John McDowell, }

The above defendant was convicted for indecently exposing his person in the streets of the city. It appeared that he had been in the habit of doing it upwards of two years, but had not been detected by any person who would come forward to prosecute, until the present instance, as the habit had been exercised only in the presence of females. He was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for one year, by the court.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES—No. IV.

All the defences which have been set up for the conduct of the Bank of the United States, amounts to this—the institution, in the circumstances in which it was placed, could act no otherwise than it has done.

This kind of apology, which is always accepted by reasonable men as satisfactory in the case of a body that necessarily exists, is not sufficient for the Bank of the United States; because, as the affairs of that corporation have been generally managed, its existence is not necessary.

The necessity for the establishment of a Bank of the United States arises from the conveniences which it may afford to the people in relation to current money. This convenience is not afforded by the present Bank of the United States: there is, consequently, no necessity for its existence.

It is no just vindication of the improper conduct of the Bank to say that the merchants, traders, and stockjobbers, submit to it; for they are only one, and indeed a small, proportional class of the community. If they join the Bank in support of its unjust proceedings, so much the worse for the great body of the people. The combination is thereby enlarged, and the danger is more imminent. Would a conspiracy for absorbing and appropriating the fortunes of individuals, for the benefit of the conspirators, be less perilous to the nation because of the additional number of persons concerned in it?

Neither is it a proper defence, to say that the aid of the Bank has been, and will continue to be, useful to the government. In this country you

cannot legitimately separate the interests of the government from the interests of the people. No president, no congress, dare to accept of pecuniary aid upon the grounds of such a distinction. If they ventured to do so, they would be traitors to the nation and forsworn in the eyes of God. A discriminating argument of this kind has never been advanced by any one, except the stockjobbers, or the writers whom they have influenced by loans or perquisites. If the Bank of the United States is good for the government and evil for the people, that alone is a conclusive reason for suppressing it, even if it had not forfeited its charter by its own acts. A bank connected with government, and operating against the people, is the most fatal mode of tyranny that the human mind can conceive. It is a thousand times more pernicious than the despotism reared by priestcraft and maintained by standing armies. These may be overcome by the truths of philosophy and the united energies of the mass of society: But what resource have we against arbitrary power, when it acts in conjunction with an engine which controls the means indispensable to all the business and all the comforts of life?

I am not partial to the sentiments commonly uttered by the newspaper called the "Aurora;" but wherever I meet with a good thought I am willing to recognise it. That print has expressed an opinion that there may be occasion for a convention of delegates, chosen immediately by the citizens, for the special purpose of adopting measures for the regulation of the currency of the union. The "National Intelligencer," whose motives are good, but which is not always accurate in its reflections, answers this suggestion by saying that a resort to a convention would be a resort to elementary principles, and that a convention can do no more than what congress can do. This answer, however, does not entirely meet the question proposed; and, as far as it does meet it, the correctness of the Aurora's thought is virtually admitted.

In the first place, it does not meet the question; because congress, in relation to particular states, can only regulate the coin; and the coin, as we unhappily experience at this moment, does not always include the currency of a country. To determine the point fully, the state legislatures must concur with congress, for they have all exercised, and continue to exercise, the right of authorizing a currency as contradistinguished from the right of coining money.

And secondly, as far as the answer of the National Intelligencer does go, it virtually admits the correctness of the Aurora's suggestion; for, if congress even had the power to compel the states to submit to a uniform currency, as contradistinguishing

ed from coin, it is not certain that they would compel them: and if they would not do it, what refuge should we have but in recurrence to elementary, or first, principles, by appealing from the representatives of the people to the people themselves?

We are persuaded that the National Intelligencer did not trace its own observations to their ultimate consequences. If it had, it would not have expressed itself in that manner; inasmuch as those observations have a tendency to sanction tyranny; an inclination which we do not attribute to that paper. It is no reply to these remarks to contend that the powers of congress may be enlarged by amendments to the constitution. Amendments require a concurrence difficult, and, perhaps, as it respects the circulation of bank notes, impossible, to be obtained. Members, both of the congress and of the state legislatures, possess more or less, a share or shares in the capital of these banks. They belong, in a greater or a less degree, to the firm of bank traders; and, without supposing them more dishonest than other men, we are not to expect a ready sacrifice of private advantages for the public benefit. I speak of human nature as it is known to be; essentially selfish in its most amiable organization, and only so far social in its views as comports with a liberal construction of its own welfare. Considering the subject in this light, we have deemed the election of Mr. CLAY, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a director of the Bank of the United States, a bad precedent for the community, and of evil omen for himself. When a man of virtue is placed, at the same time, in both a private and a public situation, and when the fidelity to particular interests required in the former is incompatible with the probity which general interests demand in the latter, his position is delicate and critical in the extreme. The policy of the managers of the Bank in electing the Speaker of the House of Representatives into the direction is evident enough; and the wisdom of Mr. CLAY was apparent in declining the trust. We have always had confidence in that gentleman's integrity; and are pleased that he took the most effectual means to preserve that virtue. We do not always know ourselves; and the Lord's Prayer, with a sage forecast, says "lead us not into temptation."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KAMSCHATKA.

In a Calcutta paper brought by the ship Mentor, mention is made of the arrival of the brig Brothers, from Ochotsk, on the coast of Siberia. The above vessel had sailed from Calcutta, and is stated to be the first that had attempted a trade from Calcutta to that quarter of the world. Her passage is said to have been favorable and plea-

sant from the Straits of Malacca, and that she had made the coast of Japan several times. She entered the harbor of Ochotsk on the 4th of October, which is represented as a safe harbor, though vessels drawing over 13 feet are not able to pass the bar. She found the country entirely covered with snow—landed her cargo, and set sail in a few days, as the frost had begun to set in, and the ice rapidly to accumulate. The country is represented as being poor, though affording sufficient encouragement to keep up an intercourse with India, from which place in future their supplies will be drawn. The Russian government maintain five transports in those seas for the purpose of preserving the necessary intercourse with Kamtschatka; and the Russian American company have from 12 to 15 sail employed at their settlements on the N. W. coast, which are stated to be increasing; and in order to provide them with requisite supplies, the company have possessed themselves of the island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich groupe.

PERSIA.

From the Nuremberg Correspondent of Aug. 7, 1818.

It is asserted in England that the cabinet of St. Petersburg demands the Aras, or Araxes, as a frontier, and to insist that all the Persian ports in these waters shall be ceded to Russia. This extension of territory would comprehend the whole south east of Armenia, and bring the frontier line in one place to within about fifty (German) miles of Tibreuz; whereas the Russians have at present no possessions in the south of the Kur or Cyrus, but a good route for caravans is already open to them on the north of the Caspian Sea to Bochara. The well calculated advances of the Russians excite the continually increasing jealousy of the British cabinet, and the expectation of an approaching breach between Russia and Persia, which might easily have a great influence on the relations of the empire with England. Kubrem Khan Uzbek is encamped, with 16,000 men, on the bank of the Georgan, or Koorgan, and as soon as he has completed his negotiations about the hostages to be delivered to him by the Turcoman tribe, it is expected he will advance against Khorasan. The loss of the fortress of Aserabad, on the Caspian Sea, which was considered in some respect as a palladium of the empire, is very sensibly felt at the Persian court.

The Persian monarch has just taken measures respecting the politically important island of Bahrein, in the provinces of Onian, which show his apprehension of its being occupied by "Infidels." This island is one of the finest in the Persian Gulf, near the Arabian coast, and covered with villages and plantations of dates. The town of Medina, which, together with the fort, contains 900 houses, carries on a great trade with Bassorah and other ports of the Gulf. The port of Medina is accessible to ships not carrying 200 tons burden, and with a good wind they can sail in 14 hours from Bueshire to Bahrein. Near the island is a bank where the finest pearls in the world are fished. They are found in small shells fastened to the bottom of the sea by a thin and very long thread, which the divers cut off. The king of Persia has strongly recommended to the Arab Sheiks and the Iman of Muscat not to allow the occupation of the island of Bahrien by the infidels, and promised powerfully to support the measures they may adopt for the purpose. A division of the Persian army has lately really be-

sieged Herat, or Herout, the capital of South Khorasan. The governor of the city, Shah Zadn Feersguden, has applied for aid to his father, Schach Mhmud, upon which the Vizier Tutthi Khan received orders to advance with a corps by way of Candahar to the relief of Herat, and he will be joined by another corps under Shach Zada Knomene.

FRANCE.

The count de Noailles, ambassador from France to Russia, has had the honor to present to the French king, in a private audience, a magnificent psalter, which belonged to St. Louis, and of which prince Michel Galitzen, Equerry to the emperor Alexander, has made an offering to our sovereign. This psalter made part of a curious library that prince Michel possesses at Moscow. The count de Noailles having manifested a desire to him to see a book so precious return into the hands of the august descendants of St. Louis, the prince handsomely determined to send it to the king.—An authentic note, found in the beginning of this psalter, shows that it was given to Charles V. in 1369, by the queen Jeanne d'Evreaux, consort of Charles-le-Bel; and by Charles VI. in 1400, to madame Marie of France, his daughter, professed in religion at Poissy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Manchester, Sept. 2, 1818.—On Wednesday afternoon the whole body of refractory cotton-spinners in that place, joined by upwards of 10,000 men from Stockport, paraded the streets in the most menacing manner—and having repaired to the mill of Mr. Benjamin Gray, in which a number of the more peaceably disposed laborers had returned to work, they threatened to demolish it—and were actually proceeding to carry their threat into effect, when a body of military and police, who were stationed on the inside for the defence of the place, deemed it to be necessary to fire upon the aggressors. Five persons, the accounts state, were wounded, two of them mortally. An additional detachment of military having hastened to the spot, the multitude were dispersed without any further mischief. Their total number is estimated at 30,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile.—The arrival of the ship America, at Philadelphia, in 106 days from Valparaiso, in Chile, has furnished some particulars in relation to public transactions in that part of the globe.—The Patriots, since the battle of Maipu, have passed their time chiefly in feasting and rejoicing. The Royalists, however, had not been entirely expelled from Chile. They still held possession of Valdivia, which is an ancient and dilapidated Spanish fortress, and of the posts of Talcahuana and Concepcion. The Patriots intended going against these places in September last. The vicaroy of Peru is said to have sued for a truce of five years, which was declined by the Chilese. A number of foreign vessels had arrived at Coquimbo, and some at Valparaiso; principally British, with cargoes valued at from 4 to 500,000 dollars each; one from Boston with a cargo worth 300,000 dollars. There has been no Spanish blockading squadron off Valparaiso since the

drubbing the Esmeralda got from the Lautaro. A Spanish agent, who had arrived in the United States' sloop of war Ontario (of 18 guns) from Lima, for the purpose of negotiating a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, had returned in the same vessel; and the Ontario sailed from Lima on the 14th of June for the Northwest Coast.—The British frigate Andromache had recently sailed from Valparaiso for Lima. Judge Prevost, agent of the United States in that part of South America, was to proceed in the British sloop of war Blossom, captain Hickey, for the Northwest Coast, for the purpose of receiving the surrender of the American establishment Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, of which the British took possession during the late war. The inhabitants of Lima are said to suffer very much for the want of the usual supplies of wheat, beef, &c. from Chile.

Translation of a letter from captain James Biddle, of the United States' sloop of war Ontario, to his excellency B. O'Higgins, the supreme director of Chile.

On board the United States' corvette Ontario, in the anchorage of Valparaiso, May 29, 1818.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that, when about to take my departure from Lima for this port, I ventured to suggest to his excellency the viceroy of Peru, my regret that no kind of exchange of prisoners taken in the war between Chile and Peru, existed, and that the number of prisoners on both sides was so considerable as to produce great misery; animated by a desire to alleviate the calamities of war, I offered to his excellency my good offices to promote between both countries the means by which an exchange could be accomplished. In making a tender of my mediation to realize this object, I can assure your excellency that I was only actuated by motives of humanity, and an ardent desire to extricate from afflicting and prolonged sufferings, many gallant men, who, by the fortune of war, had become prisoners on both sides. His excellency, the viceroy, accepted my good offices, and has commissioned Don Felix de Ochavarriague Blanco to treat with your excellency on this interesting subject. As this gentleman, and his secretary, Don Thomas Crompton, are on board the ship which I have the honor to command, and under my protection, I pray your excellency that they may be permitted to land and to pursue their route unmolested for St. Jago; and I also solicit of your excellency the assurance that they will be respected during their residence in that city; and that they may be freely permitted to embark whenever they may think proper.

As soon as I shall have the honor of this permission, and of those assurances from your excellency, I shall accompany Mr. Ochavarriague to St. Jago, and will there have the satisfaction of contributing, by every means in my power, to establish between both countries a convention for the exchange of prisoners, so as to alleviate the evils of war which at present exist. I bring the sum of 10,000 dollars, which was delivered to me by the viceroy of Peru, for the purpose of alleviating the wants of the Spanish prisoners in Chile, which sum I shall so dispose of as to be

transmitted to St. Jago, if it should be your pleasure to permit its application to the purpose intended; and I have the satisfaction of informing your excellency, that lieutenant col. Casara, and the captains Eguirres, Valderrama, and Villanueva, officers of the Patriotic army, who were prisoners at Lima, have arrived on board my ship.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES BIDDLE,
Captain United States' Navy.

*To his excellency
the supreme director of Chile.*

To which the following answer was returned:

Sir,—His excellency, the supreme director, having taken into consideration the contents of your letter of the 29th inst. has directed me to tender to you, in his name, the expression of his most ardent thanks for the generous concern you have taken with the viceroy of Peru, in order to open an exchange of prisoners of war, a measure repeatedly solicited on our part, but until this occasion rejected by the viceroy.

Chile, as well as the other states of S. America, can never forget the name of him, whose generous interference in the cause of humanity has entitled him to their gratitude, for having commenced and accomplished this noble work of humanity, so congenial to the American character, and so different from the afflicting policy of despotic governments.

For the happy success and the generous disinterestedness of your undertaking, be pleased to accept the thanks of the people and the government of this state.

His excellency, the supreme director, also desires that I should communicate to you that orders are already issued to the governor of Valparaiso for the safe landing and passage of the commissioners from Lima to this city, and a public commissioner has been ordered to attend them, in order to provide accommodations, and to facilitate their journey. He also directed me to assure you that they shall be received and treated with that generosity and hospitality which characterises the people of Chile; nor shall the conduct pursued by the viceroy of Peru to our commissioner, colonel Torres, who was sent hence to accomplish the same good purpose, [he was cast into a dungeon!] influence her conduct towards these commissioners, who will be received with respect in this capital, and obtain every attention and indulgence which hospitality requires, and the laws of war authorize; and that they will be at perfect liberty to retire from this city and embark, whenever the object of their mission shall have been accomplished, or before, if they think proper.

You may also be assured that the distribution of the 10,000 dollars brought by you shall be made according to the intention for which it was appropriated.

The supreme director, wishing to give you a proof of his gratitude, has directed that proper lodgings be provided for you in this capital, where he will have the satisfaction of expressing personally his thanks for the services which you have so honorably rendered to humanity.

Be so good as to communicate your approach to this capital a few stages in advance.

May God preserve you many years.

The Department of State, May 30, 1818.

ANTONIO JOSE DE IRESARRI,
Secretary of State.

HOME AFFAIRS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, October 27, 1818.—At the late term of the Supreme Court at Amherst, the grand jury found indictments against Mr. J. of New York and Mr. B. of New Ipswich, for forcibly taking and imprisoning a girl about twelve years of age, for the purpose of putting her into the possession of her mother.

The circumstances are understood to be these:—Some time last spring a carriage came to N. with the widow of major Wolstoncroft late of the United States' army, and resident at New Orleans, and three children—one about twelve years of age, his daughter by a former wife, and the other two reported to be his adopted children. The daughter was left for her education in the family of the clergyman of New Ipswich. The adopted children were carried to Rindge. From the conversation of Jane the daughter, it soon became known that the pretended adopted children were the illegitimate children of major Wolstoncroft, and one of them born in his own house.

In the month of August, a carriage came with the own mother of Jane, and several of her friends, two of whom were witnesses of her marriage with major W.—They brought recommendations from the governor and other respectable people in the state of New York. It was by accident that the mother got intelligence where her daughter might be found. One of her friends being in Boston, heard some conversation respecting a certain coachman having been into the country, to carry a family belonging to New Orleans. From some circumstances which were mentioned she suspected it must be the widow of major W. with the daughter of her friend. She accordingly applied to the coachman for further information; but he denied any knowledge of the matter. However, he was at length induced to confess that he had carried the family into the country under injunctions of secrecy, and gave information where they were. This intelligence was communicated to the mother, who in a few days made her appearance at New Ipswich, and called at the house of Mr. B. to whom she had letters. She now found herself in the neighborhood of her only child, from whom she had been separated when an infant, and never seen for eleven years. She was doubtful whether she could identify her own child, but mentioned that if it was her child it would be *twelve years old next Sunday*. Mr. B. called at the house of the Rev. Mr. H.—The child came to the door. Mr. B. inquired her age. "*I shall be twelve next Sunday.*" was the reply. Mr. B. informed Mr. H. that the mother of Jane was at his house, and wished to see her. Mr. H. said he could not allow her to go. That she was placed under his care by the step-mother, and guardian of the child, and that he had particular instructions not to let her have any intercourse with her mother or to see her, except in his presence; as she was represented to him to be an unworthy character, and to have been divorced for her misconduct. The child had likewise great dread of seeing her mother. She had been taught to believe, that if she should consent to see her own mother, her father's ghost would appear to her. Mr. B. now returned. The mother, sufficiently agitated with the idea of seeing the child was now distressed with the expectation that she might never be permitted to see her. She represented that since the death of major W. she had sent to New Orleans for the child; on which the

step-mother had caused her to be removed, giving out word that she was gone to North Carolina. That they could get no track of her in North Carolina; and the next intelligence they had of her, was that she had been brought to N. privately, as has been mentioned, and she now apprehended, that whenever it became known to the step-mother, that she had discovered the residence of her daughter, she would be again removed; perhaps where she would never hear of her. Mr. B. assured her she should see her child, and now proceeded, with her and her friends to the house of Mr. H. where, after many objections and much delay, a meeting took place. This I shall not attempt to describe.

After this interview, the mother and her friends, finding that Mr. H. would not give up the child, returned to Boston for further information and advice. After being absent about a week, they came back, and having found means to get the girl to the house of one of the neighbors, they took her, at mid day, put her into a chaise, and carried her to the house of Mr. B. where she remained till the next morning, when they proceeded with her to New York. The reason given by the friends of the mother, for proceeding in this way, instead of taking legal steps to obtain the child, is that they were apprehensive she would be removed beyond their reach, before they could obtain a legal decision.

As it respects the divorce, it appears that two or three years after the marriage, the mother left the Mississippi, where they then resided, and returned to her friends in New York. This separation on the one part, is represented to have taken place on account of her misconduct; and on the other, on account of his, of which the illegitimate children afford some proof. But a divorce, it seems, took place, by an act of the legislature of Louisiana, about 1811; soon after which he was married to the woman who is distinguished by the appellation of the step-mother.

The affair excites great interest, not only on account of the novelty of the circumstance, but on account of the character of the parties. Major W. was a brother of the celebrated English writer, Mary Wolstoncroft. The mother is of a very respectable family in New York, and the step-mother a very intelligent woman, of high standing, in New Orleans.

It is understood, that before the indictment, no complaint was made on oath, according to the usual course of proceedings in criminal matters; but that Mr. H. and some of his friends made such a representation of the affair to the attorney-general, as induced him, or some other magistrate in the county of Rockingham, (at a great distance from the place where the circumstances were best known,) to summon those who were named to him by Mr. H. to attend at Amherst in behalf of the state.

In an affair which produces so many idle rumors, it is not to be expected that a correct account of all the circumstances can be readily obtained; but the above is believed to be a fair statement of the case, depending on information obtained from intelligent people, living in the immediate neighborhood.

We would further remark, that major W. left a large property.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Daniel Manley has been tried and convicted, before the supreme judicial court at Portland, for robbing the Cumberland bank. Public expectation was much excited upon this occasion—thirty-six

witnesses were recognised or summoned on the part of the commonwealth; and it was supposed that the trial would take up several days, but forty minutes only were consumed in the trial, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, after about ten minutes deliberation.

The solicitor general, who conducted the prosecution, examined only three witnesses, viz: the cashier, to prove that the bank was opened by false keys, and the amount of bank notes, gold and silver, stolen from the vault; the prison keeper, Mr. Gerrish, who searched Manley at the time of his final commitment for trial, and found upon him several parcels of United States' bank notes, with the binders upon them, which contained the figures of the cashier, who identified them completely, and testified that the bills and binders were in the same state when taken from Manley's pocket, as they were when stolen from the bank. A locksmith belonging to Boston was also examined, who testified that he made a key for Manley in June last, which would suit the lock which was then on the vault of the bank. The solicitor general rested the prosecution upon this evidence.

Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Greenleaf, of council for the defendant, objected to the testimony of Mr. Gerrish, upon the ground that there had been a stipulation with Manley, sanctioned by the county attorney, that no fact should be given in evidence against the defendant which was in any way connected with the finding of the money, of which the bank had been robbed; but this objection was instantly overruled by the court. It was explicitly denied by the solicitor general that the fact of finding the United States' bills on Manley, by Mr. Gerrish, was in any manner connected with the supposed stipulation above referred to; and it was also denied on behalf of the county attorney, that the stipulation was of the nature, and to the extent, contended for by Manley's counsel.

On Saturday morning sentence was pronounced upon Manley, which was that he suffer solitary confinement for 30 days, and be afterwards confined to hard labor, in the state prison for twelve years.

There were circumstances attending this robbery, and the subsequent confinement of Manley in prison, that are of so atrocious a nature as almost to exceed belief. It is now ascertained that one motive for the robbery, was revenge upon the directors, for not discounting some of Manley's notes. It is also a fact, that Manley, after his commitment, provided himself with a pistol, powder and balls, which he kept concealed in his apartment, and which were secretly furnished him by Phoby Dela, his brother-in-law. Some few weeks ago, the prison keeper, considering it proper to change Manley's apartment in the prison, found this pistol concealed in his writing desk, primed, and loaded with powder and ball.

There is every reason to believe that Manley contemplated an escape before his trial; and that the assassination of Mr. Gerrish would have been no obstacle in the accomplishment of his object.

Nantucket, Oct. 22, 1813.—Yesterday commenced an extensive sale of household furniture at the late residence of Wm. Nichols, Esq. in this town, which drew together a large concourse of ladies of respectability. The parlor was occupied by the auctioneer and nearly one hundred ladies, and all things were proceeding with much harmony,

when suddenly the parlor floor gave way with a horrid crash, and precipitated the whole company into the cellar, a distance of about 9 feet. The floor fell in an oblique direction, which had the effect of literally piling them in heaps, together with tables, chairs, bureaus, crockery, and glass ware, &c. &c. At this moment was exhibited a scene of confusion and affright, which certainly was never exceeded in this town. Some caught by the window casing and precipitated themselves without consideration, into the street, about 10 feet. The cellar windows and doors were immediately forced open, when mothers and daughters were found stowed and wedged together in every possible shape, under the weight of furniture before described and crying aloud for relief. The frantic grief of those females on the outside for their friends in the cellar, and the agonizing features of the fathers and husbands, rendered it a scene truly distressing. But in tracing the effects of this calamity, we are happy in being able to state that no lives were lost. One lady had her shoulder dislocated, another received a severe blow on the back, by a bureau's falling on her, and a few others were slightly injured. Many ladies had their clothes much torn, and bonnets, handkerchiefs, shawls and shoes, partook of the general wreck.

NEW YORK.

*Head Quarters, Northern Division,
Brownsville, 8th October, 1813.*

DIVISION ORDERS.

The major general, having completed the review of the troops and examination of the posts in the eastern section of his command, cannot conceal the gratification that has been connected with the performance of this part of his duty. In activity of labor upon public works, in discipline as well of police as drill, and in readiness to obey the call and justify the expectation of the country, he is convinced that the troops he has lately inspected are not to be surpassed.

The sixth regiment of infantry was found employed on the fortification at Kouse's Point, and, although devoted exclusively to labor for the previous three months, its appearance conformed to the high reputation it has always sustained. The labors of the troops of this corps have been of a high and important character. The country at large is indebted to them for their activity in fortifying one of its most important avenues; and the formation of the road from Plattsburgh to Chateaugay, will be a source of long and grateful remembrance to the district where they have been stationed. The commanding general is gratified to state that these important services have been rendered, without the least diminution of their excellence as soldiers.

The several posts garrisoned by the regiment of light artillery were, with a single exception, as the commanding general would wish to find them. The soldierly character given by lieutenant Eustis to his battalion, although composed almost entirely of recruits, is honorable to him and his officers. The police and medical regulations of forts Independence, Warren, Sewall, Wolcott, and Adams, would reflect credit on any service; and the promptness and precision of the troops of these several posts in their various duties, both as infantry and artillery, are an earnest of what their performance would be, were they called into active service. The commanding general regrets to state that there is a striking and unjust

fiable exception to this character, in the troops stationed at fort Trumbull and Griswold; which the officers commanding there are called on most promptly to amend.

The second and fourth battalions of the corps of artillery, at forts Preble and Constitution, and in the harbor of New York, possess a knowledge of their peculiar branch of service, which calculates them for essential usefulness in a future defence of the sea coast.

The troops at Greenbush have carefully preserved the public property at that post, and are as the commanding general would expect to find them, under such officers.

On return to headquarters the commanding general was in the highest degree gratified by the appearance of the troops stationed in Sackett's Harbor. Both himself and the army appreciate the character of colonel Brady; but at no time, except in the field, have his exertions been more manifest or successful than during the past summer. The commanding general trusts that the performance of the public labor now allotted to the second regiment will be equal to that of their other duties.

The commanding general again repeats that his recent visit to the posts has been grateful to him. Independently of the opportunity to greet officers with whom he had been previously associated, and to whom he now renews his expressions of esteem, it has afforded him the means of witnessing their exertions to confirm past reputation by present usefulness. He exhorts them to continue the same; that their two-fold debt to the country and the army may be discharged, and the profession of a soldier be the most respectable and permanent, because among the most useful.

By order of major general Brown,

R. M. HARRISON, aid de camp.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, October 16, 1818.—A chandelier of elegant workmanship has lately been presented to the first presbyterian church of this place, by general James O'Hara. This beautiful ornament, which was imported at great expense and trouble, reflects as much credit on the taste as on the munificence of the generous donor, and adds one more instance to the long list of liberal acts performed, during a most useful life, by this worthy citizen.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 2, 1818.—The Buenos Ayrean national brig *Independencia*, capt. Grinnalds, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from a cruise off Cadiz, has taken five prizes, one of which of great value. On the 29th July had an action with a Spanish sloop of war, (formerly the British sloop of war *Alert*) which came out for the purpose of giving battle; and after an action of 40 minutes completely silenced her, when she struck; the wind at the time blowing a gale, could not take possession, and she escaped into Cadiz with the loss, as we afterwards ascertained, of 7 killed and 14 wounded. The *Independencia* had 2 wounded, who have since recovered; she has put in here to refit and provision; and we are told has a considerable quantity of specie on board.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, October 2, 1818.—It appears by the annexed letter from general Gaines to the governor that measures have been adopted by the national government for the protection of our

southern frontier, against future incursions from the neighboring hostile savages:

Head quarters, Fort Hawkins, September 23, 1818.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 22d instant, and in reply have to observe that I have taken measures to concentrate upon that part of the southern frontier recently menaced by the savages such of the disposable regular force of my command as can be most speedily drawn to that point. I have reason to believe that this force will reach its destination by the middle of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of Indian warriors that may be likely to approach that frontier.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden, to the agent of Indian affairs, dated 31st August, 1818.

Sir,—Within a few days one hundred and eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwannee surrendered themselves at this post; these, with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the Nation and to report to you. They are in a wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th of next month. I shall make provision for them until the 1st of October, or until I hear from you, or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them twenty-nine negroes, men, women, and children—eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and eleven are claimed by Indians.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Lieut. col. com'dg.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Oct. 13, 1818.—On the 10th inst. a negro man was executed in the vicinity of this place for violating the chastity of a white woman. After being taken from the gallows, his head was severed from his body and placed upon a pole at the fork of the roads leading to Shelbyville and Lebanon.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1818.—The new crop of cotton will be extensive and of good quality—uncertain at what price it will open.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

The Young Beaux outwitted by the Old Bucks.

Those who decry the fashions of the times, such as wide pantaloons, stays, and the corset, do little suspect, I imagine, that they, as well as other modes of dress, are *tricks* practised by old bucks and ugly people upon young and handsome beaux. In this respect, the old and ugly codgers have always been an overmatch for the pretty young fellows.

In years past, when curled wigs were in vogue, and when even youth hid its natural ringlets under a profusion of false hair, old age triumphed completely; for men who were advanced in life,

by filling up their wrinkles with a little paste or putty, varnishing their faces with cosmetics, and putting on a well-dressed wig, might look as juvenile and gay as a lad of eighteen. This was a grand *take-in* of the boys by the old bucks. They were eventually detected in this trick, however, and the youngsters began to lay their wigs aside, and to leave them for heads to which they were better suited. "A man who has no hair has a right to wear a wig," but the youthful beaux, as soon as they found that they *had* hair, excused themselves for that time.

The old fellows, nevertheless, were not to be put off in this manner; so they resorted to another stratagem. Any thing, with an ancient buck, is quite fair in dress, provided it hides gray hairs and a bald pate. They introduced pomatum and powder, rendered the use of them fashionable; and thus induced the beaux to *whiten* their hair, which at once obscured its native color. Gray hairs were thereby concealed; baldness was plastered and powdered over; and the *antique* once more triumphed over the *modern*. When every head was *white*, the vigor of the human constitution could no longer be ascertained by the color and fibre of the hair.

Various, indeed, are the methods by which age and ugliness have, from time to time, endeavored to vie with youth and beauty. I say nothing of soaps, and oils, and essences—of waters, paints, and artificial teeth—of long coats, short coats, broad waists, narrow waists—of tight pantaloons with stuffed calves, and half-leg small-clothes—of whole-boots, half-boots, quarter-boots—of sharp-toed, square-toed, and round-toed, shoes—of the Jefferson, the Madison, and Monroe, cuts: I pass all these by; and shall dwell (but only for a moment) on the prevailing fashion—the corset, the stays, and the flowing, sailor pantaloons. For the introduction and establishment of these, I give the aged and the ugly the credit which is due to them for their ingenuity.

From time immemorial, a well-formed leg has been regarded as a beauty in a man, and also as a mark of physical strength. Persons, therefore, who do not possess that excellence, and who, notwithstanding, are anxious to appear to advantage in that particular, have no other remedy for a defective leg but concealment. To hide an imperfect limb, is as natural to human vanity as to expose a perfect one; and what is so convenient for this purpose as the loose, wide pantaloons?

Again—to be too much *embonpoint*, is considered a deformity: it is equally a sign of unseemly gormandizing and of old age, and denotes either great grossness or decrepitude. To repress such an appearance of the body, the corset was introduced: but this was not sufficient; for as it pressed

the abdomen in front, the abdomen bulged out in flank; and the inventors were for some time embarrassed, until the stays were brought in to complete the compression.

Thus equipped—behold the gorbelled, lean-legged buck, metamorphosed into a comely, well-shaped beau. Age goes for nothing. The wide pantaloons covers the shrivelled calf—and the corset and the stays circumscribe the unwieldy abdominal protuberance. The well-rigged codger sports himself to the eyes of the fair in all the bustle and bloom of sixty.

His look, his air, draw the attention of the youthful. "Folly as it flies," is their motto. They enter at once into the extremity of the mode. The sly old fox perceives, with delight, that the bait has taken: the young fry never nibble—they bite. See that long, lean, lank, young man, with pantaloons two feet in diameter, and with corset and stays that squeeze his entrails to his spine: He looks for all the world like the skeleton of a gudgeon; and, disfiguring his proper and comely proportions, suffers the cunning old blades to trick him out of his natural gentility. Of the LADIES, I say nothing; for, by common consent, at least that of *man-kind*, they are *all* allowed to be lovely.

A CONNOISSEUR.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

The Elections.—Elections for representatives in the 16th Congress have taken place in the following states, and resulted in the choice of the persons whose names appear in the right hand column to succeed those whose names appear in the column to the left. The persons whose names are printed in *italic* have declined or not been re-elected.

CONNECTICUT.

15th Congress.	16th Congress.
Jonathan O. Mosely,	Jonathan O. Mosely,
Uriel Holmes,	Henry W. Edwards,
Ebenezer Huntington,	James Stevens,
Timothy Pitkin,	Gideon Tomlinson,
Samuel B. Sherwood,	John Russ,
Nathaniel Terry,	Elisha Phelps,
Thomas S. Williams.	Samuel A. Foot.

DELAWARE.

15th Congress.	16th Congress.
Willard Hall,	Willard Hall,
Lewis M'Lane.	Lewis M'Lane.

MARYLAND.

15th Congress.	16th Congress.
Thomas Bayly,	Thomas Bayly,
Thomas Culbreth,	Thomas Culbreth,
John C. Herbert,	Joseph Kent,
Peter Little,	Peter Little,
George Peter,	H. R. Watfield,

Philip Reed,
Samuel Ringgold,
Samuel Smith,
Philip Stuart.

Stevenson Archer,
Samuel Ringgold,
Samuel Smith,
Ralph Neal.

GEORGIA.

15th Congress.

Joel Abbot,
Thomas W. Cobb,
Zadock Cook,
Joel Crawford,
John Forsyth,
William Terrell.

16th Congress.

Joel Abbott,
Thomas W. Cobb,
John A. Cuthbert,
Joel Crawford,
John Forsyth,
William Terrell.

Brief Notices of ODD THINGS which occasionally appear in the Newspapers.

Mr. Niles, in his Weekly Register, represents it as a very strange thing that there should be three ex-presidents living, and all of them out of office. As to their being alive, we know of no reason why ex-presidents should die faster than other men; and as to their *all* being out of office, considering that Mr. MONROE occupies the place, it would certainly be a much stranger thing if *all* or *either* of the ex-presidents were in office.

The legislature of Vermont, according to governor GALUSHA, must be a very *learned* body. "I appeal to you, gentlemen, (says he,) *who are well versed in ancient and modern history,*" &c. &c.—See the governor's speech at large, in the last number of the National Register, page 281. The citizens of Vermont deserve great credit for choosing such well-read representatives.

The editor of the "Aurora," speaking of the situation of the people of the United States under the present administration, asserts that *hundreds of thousands of families* have been compelled to *abandon their dwellings*. Those who do not doubt colonel Duane's statement, may, nevertheless, be surprised, that, *if such be the fact*, house-rent continues so high.

The superior court for Norfolk county, Virginia, lately sentenced a criminal, who had sold a free man of color as a slave, to two years' servitude in the penitentiary. The same court condemned a free negro, who had been convicted of stealing a horse, to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the same penitentiary. These facts are stated in the "Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald" of the 30th ult.

The Columbia (S. C.) "Telescope," of the 27th ult. says "the Seminole Indians are but *half* satisfied with the *lenient chastisement* they have received" from the troops of the United States. For our part, we should not have supposed the Indians so civil as to be even *half* satisfied; for it is not often that those who are whipped are in a thankful mood.

The editor of the Baltimore "Federal Gazette," who, in general, is very judicious in his remarks, observes, in that paper of the 3d instant, by way of sneer, that the class of persons who are opposed to the present system of banking "includes all those who have not, and never had, any interest in any of them." This is undoubtedly a truism. But what does that prove in favor of banks more than it would prove if the observation were applied to any other plan of knavery? Those who are foes to counterfeiters, pickpockets, and sharpers, of every kind, have no "interest in them." Their interest, of course, lies directly the contrary way. It is not common for that editor to be found dealing in such left-handed logic. It would be very singular, indeed, if those who complain of the banks' defrauding them should be concerned in the fraud!

Official Notices, &c. &c.—ETHAN A. BROWN has been elected governor of the state of Ohio, in the place of THOMAS WORTHINGTON, the present governor, who declined a re-election.

A public dinner was given, at Augusta, Georgia, in the beginning of October last, to the celebrated Indian chief M'INTOSH. A number of patriotic toasts were drank on the occasion. The toast of M'Intosh was, "The scalping knife; may it forever be buried against Americans. My right arm in support of the United States." "General Andrew Jackson" was drank with great applause.

SAMUEL HODGES, jr. consul of the U. S. for the Cape de Verd Islands, has taken passage in the ship General Scott, capt. Jenkins, at New York.

The "New York Columbian" of the 29th ult. says, "the stock of the Bank of the United States, which some months since sold for more than 50 per cent. advance, is now only at 12."

The "Essex (Salem) Register," of the 28th ult. says, "the vice-president (TOMPKINS) had a particular object, of a public nature, in his visit" to Boston lately. The vice-president left Boston for New York on the 27th ult.

WILLIAM A. PALMER, formerly of Connecticut, has been appointed Senator of the United States, for Vermont, for the unexpired term of JAMES FISK, who resigned his seat; and for six years thereafter.

THEODORIC BLAND, late commissioner of the U. S. to Buenos Ayres, and who passed thence, over the Andes, to Chile, arrived at Philadelphia on the 29th ult. in the ship America, 106 days from Valparaiso.

GARDINER GREEN, of Boston, has presented the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, with a fine collection of proof-engravings of all the historical paintings of J. S. COOLEY.

The mayor of New York has issued notice to retailers of liquors in that city, that if they commit a breach of the law in selling on a Sunday, he will not renew their licenses.

Major General RIPLEY arrived at Mobile, in the Alabama territory, on the 1st ultimo, from the bay of St. Louis.

DUDLEY CHASE has been appointed, by the legislature of Vermont, chief judge of the supreme court of that state, and JOEL DOOLITTLE and WM. BRAYTON, side judges.

The brig Bengal, arrived at Salem from Calcutta, passed St. Helena on the 9th of September last, was boarded from one of the British gun-brigs on the station and informed by her commander that NAPOLEON was in good health, but kept to his house very much of late.

At a recent institution of the Albany County Agricultural Society, in the state of New York, Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER subscribed 500 dollars per annum, for three years, to its extra fund.

The French frigate the DUCHESS OF BERRI, sailed on the 29th ult. from New York for Martinique.

At an election held in Connecticut for the choice of a successor to URIEL HOLMES, who has resigned his seat in Congress, S. GILBERT had a plurality of votes over nine other persons who were voted for.

COL. STOKLEY D. HAYES, of Tennessee, has been appointed by the President Judge Advocate of the southern division of the army of the United States, vice Major WM. O. WINSTON, resigned.

CHARLES P. L. WESTENDORFF has been officially recognised by the President as Portuguese vice-consul for the states of South Carolina and Georgia.

MR. RODNEY, one of the late commissioners of the U. States to Buenos Ayres, and Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, who was the secretary to that mission, have been in the city of Washington during the present week. Mr. GRAHAM, another of the commissioners, resides here.

Mrs. ABIGAIL ADAMS, the amiable consort of the ex-President ADAMS, died at Quincy, near Boston, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. in the 74th year of her age. Some of the newspapers state that "Mr. POPE married her sister;" but is not this a mistake? Mr. POPE, of Kentucky, married the sister of Mrs. ADAMS, the lady of the present Secretary of State. We should be glad to see a biographical sketch of the deceased. She died full of years, and full of the honors which belong to a virtuous and intelligent female character.

J. K. PAULDING, the Secretary of the U. S. Board of Navy Commissioners, is announced as the author of "*The Backwoodsman*," a poem; which has just been published by Mr. Thomas, a bookseller of Philadelphia.

His excellency FREDERICK GREUHN, minister of Prussia to the United States, has taken up his residence at the city of Washington.

LINAH MIMS, lieutenant governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the council of that state.

Gen. GAINES, (the "Richmond Enquirer" states) is at present at Amelia Island.

On the 7th of September last, the QUEEN of ENGLAND was a little better than she had been, but still very low in health.

The U. S. sloop of war SPARK, capt. NICHOLSON, was left at Malaga, (Spain,) in quarantine, on the 30th of September last.

The legislature of Connecticut have passed an act, permitting the proprietors of the mail stages to carry passengers through that state on the Sabbath.

Cents, at the Mint of the United States.—For the accommodation of the public, Cents, to any moderate amount, will continue to be delivered, for some time, at the mint in Philadelphia, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or paper receivable in the Bank of the United States.

The hon. Mr. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, arrived in Boston on the 31st ult. and took lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House.

Commodore LEWIS arrived at Marble Head on Saturday, in the schooner Regulator, captain Quiner, in 36 days from Port-au-Prince.

The frigate MACEDONIAN will be ready to sail again on her cruise, by the 4th instant, after receiving an entire new set of masts, spars, sails, and boats, at the navy yard at Norfolk.

The legislature of New Jersey convened at Trenton on Tuesday of last week. JESSE URSON, esq. was chosen vice president, and JAMES LINT, esq. secretary of council; and DAVID THOMPSON, jun. esq. speaker, and DANIEL COLEMAN, esq. clerk of the house. On Friday, in joint meeting, his excellency ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON was re-appointed governor; and the honorable WILLIAM ROSSELL second justice of the supreme court.

Appointments to Office.—Certain persons, who are intriguers, or think they manage the newspapers, are very uneasy, lest the President should appoint individuals to office whom they do not approve. The office of Secretary of the Navy, the surveyorship of New York, occupy their attention at present. They graduate offices according to the man, or the man according to the offices. Is he capable—then the place requires a great statesman. Is he not capable, then the post only requires a—gentleman! Why are these fellows not whipped from about the skirts of the President and Heads of Departments?